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The Man With the Hoe.

Written after seeing Millet's world-famous painting, now in San Francisco. First published in the San Francisco Examiner Jan. 3, 1899. This poem has attracted wide-spread attention and criticism.]

"God made man in His own image, in the image of God made He him."—GENESIS.

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world,
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
Who was the hand that slanted back this brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within his brain,
Is this the thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land;
To trace the stars and search the heavens for power;
To feel the passion of Eurydice?
Is this the Dream He dreamed who shapes the stars
And pillared the blue firmament with light?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this
More tongue'd with curse of the world's
blind greed—
More filled with sighs and portents for the soul—
More fraught with menace to the universe.

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
Are Plato and the swing of Ptolemy?
What the long reaches of the peaks of song,
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?
Through this dread shape the suffering ages
look;
Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop;
Through this dread shape humanity betray'd,
Plundered, profaned and disheerited,
Cries protest to the Judges of the World,
A protest that is also prophecy.

O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handiwork you give to God,
This monstrous thing distorted and soul-
quenched?
How will you ever straighten up this shape,
Touch it again with immortality;
Give back the upward looking and the light;
Rebuild in it the music and the dream;
Make right the immemorial infamies,
Perfidious wrongs, immeasurable woes?

O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
How will the future reckon with this Man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings,
When those who shaped him to the thing he is,
When this dumb Terror shall reply to God
After the silence of the centuries?
—EDWIN MARKHAM.

The Mining Boom.

The mining activity in Southern Arizona is a good deal like the real estate movement of Tucson—it is not confined to any one section. Reports are received from every county and mineral district of the sales of copper, gold and silver mines; of new strikes, new finds; of vast improvements in machinery, in mining and smelting capacity—of a move, in fact, that is so general, wide spread and substantial that Arizona must become the cynosure that will turn capital and capitalists this way from every quarter of the globe. The mineral resources of Arizona have scarcely reached their a b c development and yet we are already in the front ranks as precious metal producers. The unprecedented commercial activity of the world to-day demands incalculable increasing ratio the hidden metals of finance and trade. The hunt and hunger for gold, for copper, for silver, for iron—for what Arizona's mountains contain in quantities that will eventually effect the values of the world—grows apace. This hunt and hunger is the magnet that will locate and proclaim Arizona as earth's mecca of wealth. We are nearing that epoch now. It is in sight. Today Arizona has within her boundaries, in person or in interest, most of the leading mining men of the continent; men with years of experience and training; men who are not drawn by those fitful fevers of mineral excitement but who know what they are after, where it is and how to get it. Therefore Arizona is closing her first chapter of spasmodic spurts; gigantic failures from misapplied knowledge; the holding in idleness of legitimate prospects from lack of influence to properly submit to capitalists; of selling "fakes" and "bricks" to eastern sharks who were experts in dangling mining stock, before that never ending crop of suckers. We have crossed the stubble field of mining and are

now in the green pastures that reach beyond the vision and the prophecy of man. We are reminded of this vast significant and momentous change by the interesting accounts of the big deals, big transfers, big improvements, big operations, daily transpiring—so numerous in fact that it is now impossible to keep them all in view or grasp their particular importance or size. Special reporters are constantly being sent into Arizona to write up this big mine and that big mine. Amusing accounts are heard of how hard it is to guess which section is now the most important to direct public attention; which mine is, or may be the world's wonder; which company leads in modern machinery equipment, output and dividends. We become bewildered in the maze of today's mining activity. While meditating of the fact that it now requires three trains daily from Lordsburg to Clifton to supply the Clifton Copper company with material and stores and that nearly one thousand freight cars fill the side tracks waiting their turn to move a wheel, we are disturbed (pleasantly) with the news that the Copper Queen people are to build a railroad from Morenci to Solomonville and that a telephone system already connects these two points. Looking over at Globe we find the Old Dominion Copper Company erecting a hoist which is said to be the largest ever built in Arizona, but necessary to supply sufficient quantity of ore to keep the smelters in full blast. It did not seem to be a question of ore quantity or ore facilities. At the Black Warrior mine a 40,000\$ leaching plant is now being placed. Such a move will soon demonstrate whether this is really a mine of copper or simply one of our innumerable attractive appearing copper mines. The United Globe mines—formerly the Old Buffalo are being extensively worked and the latest improved machinery is being installed. And, and and—well so it goes. From all sides comes unvarying reports—great activity, modern improvements, big returns, big successes. What a change, what a growth, what an advance from the old arrastras, the misplaced mills, the lonesome bonanzas! The world moves and we move with it. Nay, we are helping to make it move. The nation's treasure box lies not in its customs duties, its exercises and its taxes—it lies in Arizona and the key is now in the lock. We will soon be in the "Sisterhood of States" not as a "poor relation" but as the richest of them all. Rich not in manufactures, not in agriculture, not in trade but rich by the grace and gift of nature, and let us add, by the exercise of human head, heart and muscle.—Tucson Frontier.

Shooting Stars.

On the 10th of August, 1899, a grand display of celestial fireworks will take place all over the world, and probably the fine climate, dry air and cloudless sky of Arizona will insure an unintercepted view which may not be the case in those parts of the world where for more than half the time the sky is obscured by clouds.

It is known that there are six meteor rings or streams having orbits or pathways around the sun of elliptic form. Four of these meteor rings do not traverse any portion of the earth's pathway or orbit, but the other two do. First, the August 10 annually, are a meteor ring or stream having an orbit which is identical in point of time with that of our earth, namely, one year. The second, or November, meteors distinguished by the name of the Leonides, have an elliptic orbit or pathway around our sun which occupies thirty-three and a quarter years. Their last appearance was in November, 1866, and they are due again next November. Then our earth will plunge right into an enormous stream of meteors which will fill the atmosphere with flashes of light. In 1866 over eight thousand were counted at Greenwich observatory in two hours.—Exchange.

In Navajo county, Arizona, which covers 10,000 square miles, there are only nine saloons.

General Mining News.

One of the largest if not absolutely the largest gold ore body in the United States is that in the Homestake mine, South Dakota, which on the 800-foot level is said to be 450 feet wide, all pay ore.

A late dispatch from London says: It is understood the Bank of England has bought 250,000\$ in American eagles to strengthen its reserve, to which end more of the gold now on its way hither will be devoted. The report that Russia is a buyer of gold in New York is regarded here as being significant.

It is reported that the Nicholson Gold Mining Co. has sold its properties in the Cave Creek district, known as the Portmanteau group, for 700,000\$ in cash. It is estimated there was in sight an ore body which in value is 500,000\$ in excess of the purchase price. Considerable development work has been done on the property in past years and it is understood machinery will be at once erected and active operations begun.—Phoenix Herald.

The Martenique company, south of Tucson, now employ seventy-five men, and it is the purpose of the company to increase the force to 150 miners by the first of July. Development of the property has reached that stage where the company feels justified in erecting reduction works, and accordingly a 100-ton smelter will be put up immediately, the necessary machinery having been ordered from the east.—Citizen.

Charley Koehn brought up a nice little bar of gold weighing 887.8 Thursday from Barstow, the result of a run of 25 tons of the dump of the Winnie mine, in the Stringer district. This is the second run milled at Barstow from the dump of the Winnie mine, the first of 44 tons, which yielded 5388, was made a couple of weeks ago. The Winnie is a good mine, and although never worked systematically or to a greater depth than 100 feet, something like 45,000\$ has been taken out. Koehn estimates that he has at least 10,000\$ in the dump alone, which he is hesitating how to work, whether to put up a mill of his own or mill it elsewhere. He is also working the mine and intends to go down as well as drift both ways.—Citrograph.

Of the great number of claims in the Hawk canyon, about 13 miles from San Carlos, in a southerly direction, favorable mention has been made several times of the Copper Bell group. The owners, B. Jones and J. N. Porter have made an effort ever since the opening of this part of the reservation, which occurred last November, to keep this property in the background on account of a threatened lawsuit to settle the title to the property. Now for a large consideration a quit claim deed has been made in favor of the above named gentlemen, who will either sell or work the mines at an early day. With a good wagon road within three miles of the property connecting it with the railroad at San Carlos, a favorable route for the railroad, wood, and water convenient, surface indications of great magnitude, formation similar to those of the large copper camps of this territory, good ore on the surface and increasing in size and values as depth is reached and the ore of the character that indicates a constitution of the ore bodies, there is no doubt but that this property will prove itself by development to be a wonderful product.—Silver Belt.

New strikes in mining circles claim the attention of the public daily, and when the Citizen fails to learn of a sleepy bonanza having been awakened by the scaring prick of the pick, there is something wrong along the range. The latest to record is the finding of one of those mythical mines—so to speak—the uncovering of which occurred last week. Harry Turner is regarded as one of the most untiring prospectors in Arizona, and having received "tips" as to the existence of a "good thing" in the near vicinity of Tucson, one of those mysterious mines that keep the prospector ever on the move—he hid himself to the field of

promise with the result that in all probability Pima county has a bonanza that will startle the mining world. A ledge averaging eighteen feet in width and cropping out for the full length of three claims is considered a very good field, when an average assay across the ledge at intervals gives a result of: gold, 27.508; copper, 11½ and silver, 9 ounces. In the immediate vicinity of the find are several old Mexican furnaces, arrastras, abundance of slag, a well long since filled in by the semi-occasional torrents caused by cloud bursts and caprices of the elements. There is every indication that at some remote period mining was carried on in that vicinity to some extent, but from what source the ore supply came has not as yet been ascertained. But it is fair to presume that the prehistoric workings are not far from the late find, and no doubt are located on the same ledge. There are several gentlemen interested with Turner in the late discovery and development work, to be inaugurated immediately, will soon determine whether this mammoth deposit is a genuine bonanza or an alluring fake.—Tucson Citizen.

Treasures at Taos.

General Superintendent H. U. Mudge and Chief Engineer Dun, of the Santa Fe railway, Civil Engineer Jones, W. H. Alberger and Mr. Schafer have gone from Las Vegas by wagon over the proposed line of railroad to Taos. The mineral resources of the Taos country are now attracting much attention. The railway people are to ascertain the extent of these.

In the Taos Cresset of recent date H. M. Cobb wrote as follows of the mineral section west of Taos:

At Vallecitos we saw some exceedingly attractive prospects, the most meritorious being owned by Mr. Raymer.

Near the Whale, which is situated in the Bromide district, there are some fifty men working throughout the brush, though some very nice prospects have been opened up, there is nothing of unusual importance to excite attention.

The Whale mine, which promises to be one of the most important copper properties in northern New Mexico, at the present time is employing about ten men. They have shipped several carloads of ore that has netted them 1,000\$ per carload. The property has been worked by means of two shafts, and it is in the western shaft that they are now sinking, and it is from here that the larger part of the rich ore has been extracted. As they continue to sink the ore continues to improve, showing many of the varieties of copper—the oxides, carbonates (malchite and azurites and pyrites). The richest values seem to be in red and black oxide of copper carrying a gold value of 34\$ per ton.

Where the Whale vein, which is five feet in width, intersects a large silicious quartz dyke, the country rock is impregnated for a radius of 100 feet with copper. In this radius, or ore chute, the ore averages 7 per cent copper, as has been demonstrated by samples taken. Assuming that the same values continue in the smaller five-foot vein which remains to be opened up, then the permanency of the mine is assured. From the present indications we would say that the Whale mine is a phenomenon and a wonder.

We also visited the old Romero workings. This property once shipped a silver-copper ore that ran as high as 15,000\$ per ton. But the mine has been in litigation for a number of years, and the original workings are mostly caved in. The country rock here is of a micaceous schist.

As a summary, we will say that Bromide offers unusual inducements to the prospector. The country has an altitude of 10,000 feet, and is yet not really mountainous, but rather a rolling or flat country. Water and timber abound, and good roads make the mines accessible. The veins are generally of a true fissure variety, and do not dip much, entering the earth at an angle of ninety degrees.

Quoting Mr. Deitrichs, who is an au-

thority on copper: "We have a second Butte here. The formation is identical, the matrix similar, and before the year is out we will convince the outside world that we have the mines, too."—Albuquerque Citizen.

Arizona Copper Mines.

G. Frank Judson, writing from Pima county to the Denver Mining Reporter, makes the following observations:

"Owners of copper properties are realizing such wide margins of profit that they reluctantly yield to any offer. "Think of the United Verde copper mine at Jerome producing as much wealth per annum as the whole combined output of the fabulously rich gold mines of Cripple Creek, and you get an idea of the possibilities of Arizona, and the impossibility of getting very many of her copper properties. They are only secured by paying on futures of growing magnitude. This, therefore, has turned the tide of copper mining investments to less developed mines and groups of promising prospects which give ample evidence of making large producers by developing, and the building of suitable reduction plants to treat their ores. It is this avenue of investment which now promises the most handsome returns.

"Copper mining in Arizona, if reasonable prices for copper are maintained, will yield quicker returns and larger and surer profits than any other field for investment.

"Copper mines are not as fickle as gold or silver. If the formation is right and the ore channels are well defined, you take no desperate chances in opening them with sufficient capital at hand to pierce their ore zones which are almost sure to exist at greater or less depth. I believe there is no safer mining than for copper in this territory when conditions are favorable, but engineers and mining experts who are only familiar with gold and silver mining are lost to the appreciation of a copper property in Arizona unless educated to know and value its special mineralized formation. Many very promising and valuable properties are being turned down by good experts for want of familiarity with copper formations and deposits.

"No expert can come to Arizona armed with only experience in mining in Colorado and pass with judicious safety upon only a partially developed copper property without first studying the copper formations of several copper-bearing districts in the territory, where 'ten foot holes' have been developed into mines. These will open to him a new condition of formation and ore occurrence which are very simple when fully comprehended but must be fully understood to give a proper estimate on a copper property's value and promise.

"The basis upon which copper mining deals are consummated in Arizona are positively different from the ordinary requirements exacted in Colorado or other gold and silver mining states, while in such camps a mining investor generally requires ore in sight to the value of his purchase, if not double the amount. In Arizona he is fortunate to secure a copper property at a reasonable price on what apparently seems to be its prospective value.

"Here an owner is only expected to have such development work as to prove the general character of his ore zones, which, if promising, gives the investors a chance to gamble on its future, and even these chances are recognized by well posted investors as many to one in their favor.

"Investors who expect to adopt old business mining methods in buying copper properties in Arizona can save themselves time, energy and expense by learning to appreciate the difference before coming.

"Those who are thoroughly familiar with the true situation realize that Arizona offers one of the safest, most extensive and profitable fields for legitimate copper mining speculation in the world, and is surely destined to become the greatest producing zone yet discovered, as there is certainly more than one United Verde waiting to be developed in this wonderland of copper deposits."